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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

THE
MODERN ART

OF

Taming Wild Horses.

ALSO A NUMBER OF VALUABLE

RECEIPTS.

By W. R. CULP.

THIRD EDITION, REVISED AND CORRECTED BY THE AUTHOR.



COLUMBUS:
JOHN GEARY & SON, PRINTERS.
1856.

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INTRODUCTION.

Though under ever fluctuating, but sometimes propitious circumstances, the very climax of equestrian power may have been reached in a few cases, in the United States, as in the country from which we derive our skill and material, is it not still worthy of all consideration how we may contrive to belay, as the sailors say, what we have gained in that important branch of industry, not only as a means of enjoyment, but as a means of personal safety.

It has been about four thousand years since the first domestication of the horse. It was first commenced in a very indifferent way, but a better knowledge of the horse induced men to try experiments upon some principle of management by which they can be of most use to man. It has been a subject of much thought, and may still be continued for the same length of time, and still there may be improvements made, for they are yet to this day to a greater or less degree, a dangerous, fretful servant; but to such as better understand his nature, a kind and pleasant one, and it is for the purpose of giving all better ideas of his management to make him a kind and pleasant servant, that I give you the experiments of time and thought.

In contemplating the whole animal kingdom, does not man, standing pre-eminently at the head of it, surrounded by the domestic races, present everywhere the most lustrous spot on the varied map of living creation?—His faithful dog at his feet, his horse at his side, submissive to his will; the patient ox bows his neck to the yoke, and the sheep and hog are present to supply his clothing and his food. And do not these arrangements for our benefit, and which give

us dominion over all the earth, enjoin upon us the duty of studying their habits, their economy, and all the laws of their existence, with a view to their improvement for our advantage, in every way consistent with kindness to them, and with gratitude to Him, who in his sovereign wisdom, made them all.

Take a view of a large portion of the horses in use. They are governed by brutal force, and are fretful, vicious, and dangerous servants; but to those who cultivate their finer nature, one of the kindest servants that the Creator has given to man. The Arab's horse occupies a part of his master's tent; you never hear of an accident with them; the manner in which they are trained from a foal, he will leave the drove at his master's call, and if his master should have to lie down by the road side, as is the case very frequently, to rest, he stands by his side, and neighs to arouse his master at the approach of danger. I will now proceed to give to you the principles of a theory of taming horses, which is the result of an investigation of the different methods of horsemanship now in use. I also add a number of receipts for the most common diseases prevalent among horses.

THE Three Leading Principles of my Theory,

FOUNDED ON THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HORSE.

FIRST—that he has no consciousness of his strength beyond his experience, and can be handled according to our wish without force, if we understand his nature as we should.

SECOND—that he is so constituted, that he will not offer resistance to any demand made of him, if made in a way consistent with the laws of his nature, which he comprehends.

THIRD—that we can, by complying with the four senses, seeing, hearing, smelling and feeling, take any thing on or about him, which does not inflict pain, without causing him to fear.

Now, to take up the first assertion, that he is unconscious of his strength, can be proven to the satisfaction of all. For see that large, fine horse trying to follow his company playing yonder, and he fastened with a strap that would not even hold a man, yet it holds him, and why; because he does not know that he can break it and run at liberty—like the ignorant part of mankind, who look at the different changes of the moon and stars, but never inquire why these things are so. If all men were so, what would be the condition of our minds; they would be inferior to the brute.

Our second position. The horse, though possessed of faculties equal, or superior to man, being deficient in reasoning power, and knowing not of any imposition practiced upon him, nor conscious of his strength, will yield to the will of man. God has so wisely formed his nature, so that man, possessed of a mind so superior to the horse, can, by understanding his nature, make him a kind and submissive ser-

vant. Any one who chooses to be so cruel, can mount the noble steed, and run him until he falls dead. If he had the power to reason, and was conscious of his strength, would he submit to such cruel treatment? But happily for us that he is not conscious of imposition or thought of disobedience as that caused by the violation of the laws of his nature; hence we come to the conclusion that if we take the horse in accordance with the laws of his nature, he will do anything that he fully comprehends, without offering resistance.

Our third position. We know from a natural course of reasoning, that there has never been an effect without a cause, and from this fact we know that there is some cause for every impulse or movement of either mind or matter, and that this law governs all the animal kingdom. Then, according to this theory, if fear exists in the imagination, it can be removed by complying with the laws of his nature, with which he examines objects and determines upon their innocence or harm. With this introduction to my theory, I will now attempt to tell you how to practice it, by commencing with the first steps to be taken with the colt, and proceed clear through.

How to succeed in getting the Colt from Pasture.—Go to the pasture and walk around the drove quietly, so as not to scare them, then approach them slowly; if you should frighten them, stand still until they are quiet, then follow them gently, keeping them in the direction you wish them to go, but do not halloo or whip around with your arms or a stick; thus taking advantage of their ignorance, you can drive them in the yard as easy as the hunter does the birds into his net, for they require the same gentle treatment as

the bird. If you follow this plan, you will have but little trouble in this part.

How to stable a Colt.—The next will be to stable him. This we will do as quietly as possible, so as not to excite suspicion. The best way to do this is to lead a gentle horse into the stable, then walk around your colt in a very slow and steady pace, so as not to scare and start him to run, for one wrong move may make him think it necessary to escape for the safety of his life, and thus make two hours work of a ten or fifteen minutes job, and this would be your own fault; for he will not run unless you run after him, and it is not probable that you can out run him; but he will not try to break and run unless you attempt to force him; if he should not see the way immediately, do not try to drive him, but close upon him in a very slow and careless manner, letting your arms hang by your side, for you might as well swing a club as your arm, for he would think that either might let loose and hit him, but if he should break and run, walk around him in the same gentle manner, and close up more slow, and very seldom he will run the second time, unless you scare him; he will then find that you do not intend to hurt him, and will then walk in to get farther from you. As soon as he is in, remove your gentle horse, and give your colt a few ears of corn or some bran; this will content him in his confinement. Be careful to have your stable clear of dogs or chickens, or anything to scare him; then let him alone for some time until he becomes quiet. Now prepare your halter, always using a leather one, for you should always put a halter on first, especially if he should be a very wild one. Have your nose band so that it will be very loose, and comes at the right place neither too high or low.

PREVAILING OPINION OF HORSEMEN.

It is a prevailing opinion among horsemen generally that the sense of smell is the governing sense of the horse. And Faucher, as well as others, have with that view got up receipts of strong smelling oils, etc., to tame the horse, sometimes using the chesnut of his leg, which they dry, grind into powder and blow into his nostrils. Sometimes using the oil of rhodium, oraganum, etc., that are noted for their strong smell. And sometimes they scent the hand with the sweat from under the arm, or blow their breath into his nostrils, etc., etc. All of which, as far as the scent goes, have no effect whatever in gentling the horse, or conveying any idea to his mind; though the works that accompany these efforts—handling him, touching him about the nose and head, and patting him, as they direct you should, after administering the articles, may have a very great effect, which they mistake to be the effect of the ingredients used. And Faucher, in his work entitled, "The Arabian art of taming Horses," page 17, tells us how to accustom a horse to a robe, by administering certain articles to his nose; and goes on to say that these articles must first be applied to the horse's nose, before you attempt to break him, in order to operate successfully.

Now reader, can you, or any one else, give one single reason how scent can convey any idea to the horse's mind of what we want him to do? If not, then of course strong scents of any kind are of no account in taming the unbroken horse. For, every thing that we get him to do of his own accord without force, must be accomplished by some means of conveying our ideas to his mind. I say to my

horse, "go-'long!" and he goes; "ho!" and he stops; because these two words of which he has learned the meaning by the tap of the whip, and the pull of the rein that first accompanied them, convey the two ideas to his mind of go and stop.

Faucher, or no one else, can ever learn the horse a single thing by the means of scent alone.

How long do you suppose a horse would have to stand and smell of a bottle of oil before he would learn to bend his knee and make a bow at your bidding, "go yonder and bring your hat," or, "come here and lay down? Thus you see the absurdity of trying to break or tame the horse by the means of receipts for articles to smell of, or medicine to give him, of any kind whatever.

The only science that has ever existed in the world, relative to the breaking of horses, that has been of any account, is that true method which takes them in their native state, and improves their intelligence.

There are three kinds of horses which claim our attention; first, there is the cross fighting horse; secondly, the wild scarey horse which bounds away from us at every approach; third, the sullen or mulish one which cares but little about you, and will pay but little attention to you.

And to be a successful horseman we must have some method by which to conquer the first, and to convince the second that we intend him no harm by our caresses and kindness. And the third we must pursue the same method to claim his attention so as to get him obedient.

We will now consider these three separate; first we will take the wild scarey one when he is in the stable, enter the stable very quietly, when you are in stand still, keep your eye fixed on your horse all the time you can, then if your

horse is quiet approach him very slow, if he stirs stand still until he is settled, then move gently towards him—it is best to approach about the shoulder, when near enough to touch him stand still, bend your left arm at the elbow, your hand toward the horse, stand in this position until he turns his head to you to examine you and your hand which you must favor him with, and as often as he wishes, you can then commence your gentling him, which is done in the following manner, which is the best method that I have found :

POWEL'S SYSTEM OF APPROACHING THE COLT.

I will give you Willis J. Powel's system of approaching a wild colt, as given by him in a work published in Europe, about the year 1814, on the "Art of taming wild Horses." He says, "A horse is gentled by my secret, in from two to sixteen hours." The time I have most commonly employed has been from four to six hours. He goes on to say: "Cause your horse to be put in a small yard, stable, or room. If in a stable or room, it ought to be large in order to give him some exercise with the halter before you lead him out. If the horse belongs to that class which appears only to fear man, you must introduce yourself gently into the stable, room, or yard where the horse is. He will naturally run from you, and frequently turn his head from you ; but you must walk about extremely slow and softly, so that he can see you whenever he turns his head towards you, which he never fails to do in a short time, say in a quarter or half an hour. I never knew one to be much longer without turning towards me.

"At the very moment he turns his head, hold out your left hand towards him, and stand perfectly still, keeping your eyes upon the horse, watching his motions, if he makes any. If the horse does not stir for ten or fifteen minutes,

advance as slowly as possible, and without making the least noise, always holding out your left hand, without any other ingredient in it, than what nature put in it."

He says "I have made use of certain ingredients before people, such as the sweat under my arm, etc., to disguise the real secret, and many believed that the docility to which the horse arrived in so short a time, was owing to these ingredients; but you see from this explanation that they were of no use whatever. The implicit faith placed in these ingredients, though innocent of themselves, become 'faith without works.' And thus men remained always in doubt concerning this secret. If the horse makes the least motion when you advance towards him, stop, and remain perfectly still until he is quiet. Remain a few moments in this condition, and then advance again in the same slow and almost imperceptible manner. Take notice: if the horse stirs, stop without changing your position. It is very uncommon for the horse to stir more than once after you begin to advance, yet there are exceptions. He generally keeps his eyes steadfast on you, until you get near enough to touch him on the forehead. When you are thus near to him, raise slowly, and by degrees, your hand, and let it come in contact with that part just above the nostrils as lightly as possible: If the horse flinches, (as many will,) repeat with great rapidity these light strokes upon the forehead, going a little farther up towards his ears by degrees, and descending with the same rapidity until he will let you handle his forehead all over. Now let the strokes be repeated with more force over all his forehead, descending by lighter strokes to each side of his head, until you can handle that part with equal facility. Then touch in the same light manner, making your hands and fingers play around the lower part of the

horse's ears, coming down now and then to his forehead, which may be looked upon as the helm that governs all the rest.

"Having succeeded in handling his ears, advance towards the neck, with the same precautions, and in the same manner; observing always to augment the force of the strokes whenever the horse will permit it. Perform the same on both sides of the neck, until he lets you take it in your arms without flinching.

"Proceed in the same progressive manner to the sides, and then to the back of the horse. Every time the horse shows any nervousness return immediately to the forehead as the true standard, patting him with your hands, and from thence rapidly to where you had already arrived, always gaining ground a considerable distance farther on every time this happens. The head, ears, neck and body being thus gentled proceed from the back to the root of the tail.

"This must be managed with dexterity, as a horse is never to be depended on that is skittish about the tail. Let your hand fall lightly and rapidly on that part next to the body a minute or two, and then you will begin to give it a slight pull upwards every quarter of a minute. At the same time you continue this handling of him, augment the force of the strokes as well as the raising of the tail, until you can raise it and handle it with the greatest ease, which commonly happens in a quarter of an hour in most horses; in others almost immediately, and in some much longer. It now remains to handle all his legs; from the tail come back again to the head, handle it well, as likewise the ears, breast, neck, etc., speaking now and then to the horse. Begin by degrees to descend to the legs, always ascending and de-

ascending, gaining ground every time you descend until you get to his feet.

"Talk to the horse in Latin, Greek, French, English, or Spanish, or in any other language you please; but let him hear the sound of your voice, which at the beginning of the operation is not quite so necessary, but which I have always done in making him lift up his feet. Hold up your foot—'Live la pied'—'Alza el pie'—'Aron ton poda,' etc., at the same time lift his foot with your hand. He soon becomes familiar with the sounds, and will hold up his foot at command. Then proceed to the hind feet and go on in the same manner, and in a short time the horse will let you lift them and even take them up in your arms.

"All this operation is no magnetism, no galvanism; it is merely taking away the fear a horse generally has of a man, and familiarizing the animal with his master; as the horse doubtless experiences a certain pleasure from this handling, he will soon become gentle under it, and show a very marked attachment to his keeper."

If your horse, instead of being wild, seems to be of a stubborn or *mulish* disposition; if he lays back his ears as you approach him, or turns his heels to kick you, he has not that regard or fear of man that he should have, to enable you to handle him quickly and easily; and it might be well to give him a few sharp cuts with the whip, about the legs, and the crack of the whip will affect him as much as the stroke; besides one sharp cut about his legs will affect him more than two or three over his back, the skin on the inner part of his legs or about his flank being thinner, more tender than on his back. But do not whip him much, just enough to scare him, it is not because we want to hurt the horse that we whip him, we only do it to scare that bad dis-

position out of him. But whatever you do, do quickly, sharply and with a good deal of fire, but always without anger: If you are going to scare him at all, you must do it at once. Never go into a pitch battle with your horse, and whip him until he is mad, and will fight you; you had better not touch him at all, for you will establish instead of fear and regard, feelings of resentment, hatred and ill will. It will do him no good, but an injury, to strike a blow, unless you can scare him; but if you succeed in scaring him, you can whip him without making him mad; for fear and anger never exist together in the horse, and as soon as one is visible, you will find that the other has disappeared. As soon as you have frightened him so that he well stand up straight and pay some attention to you, approach him again, and caress him a good deal more than you whipped him, then you will excite the two controlling passions of his nature, love and fear, and then he will fear and love you too, and as soon as he learns what to do, will obey quickly.

The fighting horse is still more dangerous in extreme bad cases. I have sometimes cornered them with a pole until I could get them bridled in order to avoid so much whipping; I then put up the foot the same as to make him lie down, you can then gentle him and be perfectly safe, as he cannot hurt you, and by giving a few cuts with the whip when he shows an ill disposition towards you. In this way you can subdue any one, and then by gentling him you gain his love, and by this we get him to fear and love us; we can then commence teaching him what you wish, and just as soon as he gets to know what you want, will obey. This thing of putting up the foot conquers faster than any thing I have ever seen.

HOW TO GENTLE AND HALTER THE COLT.—Enter the stable with a long switch-whip in your right hand, the lash pointing backwards; (whale-bone buggy whips are the best,) with a silk cracker so as to make a sharp report. When you are inside the stable stand still and let your colt take a look at you. After he has done this, then approach in a very slow and gentle manner towards him; if he should stand still, you can approach about the shoulder; when you get to him stand still with your left arm bent at the elbow, your hand projecting towards the colt. In about five or ten minutes he will turn his nose to take another examination of you; favor him with his examination; you can then touch him on the nose, neck or shoulder, always rubbing the way the hair lays, always using a very light hand. Proceed as fast towards the head as he will allow, and accompany your strokes with a kind look and pleasant words, such as “ho, boy,” “nice boy,” or “nice lady,” or some gentle words, using the same always. If in going to your colt, he should move backwards or forwards, step to the right or left as the case may be, stand still until he is settled, then approach as before directed, and if your horse gives when you are gentling him, return to where you commenced, and repeat your strokes, always returning to the place where you left off, and always gaining ground. Now, when you go to approach your colt, if he should turn his heels to you, give him one or two keen cuts about the stifle, accompanying it with a sharp word; this we do to scare him, for our motto is, “fear, love, and obey.” It is no use to whip him to make him mad, for then he will not fear or love you either. When you have him gentled, which will take from thirty minutes to one hour, you can then take your halter and approach your colt in the same manner as before stated; if he should

turn his head from you, you can put your halter strap around his neck and draw gently to you; then take that part that buckles over the head in your right hand, the other in your left, sink it down gently, so as not to scare him, raise it on his nose and buckle it, then you have him ready to lead; in which you must be careful how you proceed first. When you have him haltered and bridled, attach a long strap to your bridle, and let him walk around, holding to the strap; but do not pull too hard to scare him, or get him to rear or jump; every few minutes go to him and gentle him. In leading, if you can get him to make but one step at a time, then gentling, and keep on in that way, and it will take but a short time to get him to lead.

HOW TO MOUNT AND RIDE YOUR COLT.—After you have handled him as directed, you can now proceed to ride it. Now, if you follow the directions, you need have no fears. First get a block twelve or fifteen inches high, place it where you want to mount your colt, lead him up to it, raise yourself gently on the block so as not to scare your colt, gentle him well on both sides, then lean on him gently, talking to him; get on a number of times from each side, each time gaining a new position; when you have him to stand this, change your position in every possible way, then take hold of your reins and get him to move first one side and then the other, but do not knock your heel or toes into his side, for it would likely scare him, which you should try to avoid, for if you do scare him it is your own fault, for remember this is all new to him, and if your colt should stop, say "ho" any how, and he will not know but you wished him to stop; you can then start him by taking hold of one rein and turning him around a few times; then let him have the reins loose and he will go again for a few steps, if he

should stop again, you can repeat this operation; after you have rode your colt in the stable, so that he does not mind your being on him, you can then take him out in the lot. Lead him around to see everything that is in it, so that he will not scare, then mount him in the same gentle manner, and ride as before directed; if he should scare, take a short hold of one rein and pull his head to one side; that prevents him from rearing or jumping any. By doing this way, you can ride any colt without their trying to throw you. It is a very good plan to take your colt by the reins, standing by his side and walking him around before mounting, as it will give him the idea of the way that the reins are used, when riding or driving. If your colt is a very wild one, you should ride him for some time in the stable and lot; there is nothing there to frighten him. For the first few times that you ride him, you should not ride so far as to fatigue or make him mad, as it will operate against you.

HOW TO MAKE A HORSE LIE DOWN.—Stand your horse in the middle of the stable, turn the left fore foot up until against the body, take a strap, (a hold back strap of buggy harness) buckle it around the arm, and between the hoof and ankle, tying it together between the hoof and leg, and then put a sursingle around the body, take a hitch strap and loop it around the right leg between the ankle and hoof, draw the end through the girth, taking a short hold of it with your right hand, and with your left close to the bit, cause your horse to step; pull with your right hand, which will bring him on his knees; then turn his head towards you, and in from five to fifteen minutes he will lie down; when he is down, take off your strap, straightening out his feet; you can then handle him as you please; go to his head frequently, and gentle him over the face and eyes,

talking to him all the time; keep him down about ten minutes, then let him up when you do this; you can stop him when he turns up, by taking hold of the rein on the upper side, and turning his head back to his side; if he stops, then gentle him, you can then let him up after the first lesson. From one-half to one hour is long enough to train at a time. If you wish to learn him to lie down, repeat this several times; then he will lie down by taking up one fore leg and tapping on the other with a small stick, and finally, just by turning his head by the bit. Now, it is probably necessary that I should tell you what kind of a stable to handle your colt in; it must be a stable without a floor in, and have plenty of straw in it so as not to hurt his knees. This I learned from Mr. Lyons an English horse racer.

HOW TO PUT THE SADDLE ON A COLT.—Take your colt in the stable, go to him and gentle him all over, then take your saddle and tie a knot in the stirrup straps, taking off or fastening up other loose straps, then take it under your right arm, go to his head, gentling him; let him examine it as he wishes; when he is through with his examination, take and gentle him with the saddle, by rubbing it very lightly against his neck; from there proceed to his back, always rubbing the way the hair lies. When he allows you to pass along one side, pass around to the other, and go through the same operation; then shake your saddle a little, and if he stands this without scaring, you can then place it on his back. Your saddle on and ready to girth;—now this you should be careful how you do. First just make it tight enough to hold the saddle from falling off; then walk him around a little; then draw your girth a little closer; continue until as tight as you want it; you can then untie your straps and mount your colt in a gentle manner, for

this is new to him, and he knows not what it means; by putting your saddle on a few times you then have him gentle, and he will care no more about it than the old gentle horse.

HOW TO HITCH THE COLT.—Take your horse in the stable, go through the same process as you did with the saddle, then put your harness on him, caressing him all the time. Put on a bridle without blinds, so that he can see what you are doing; lead him around for some time, then take down the lines, caress him, walk close up to him at first, get back as he will bear the rubbing of the lines, for he must learn this as well as anything else to be a gentle horse. You can then take a gentle horse and walk them around for some time; at first walking in front of your horses, then use your lines for some time; then hitch them to a light wagon, walk before them for some distance, stopping every few rods and gentling the colt, and when he does not mind this, then make use of your lines; stop frequently, always caressing him; you can then add a little load, and drive over a small hill; continue this operation for a few times, and you then have a gentle, and a horse that is true. I know that it is the opinion of a great many persons that to break a colt, you should put on a heavy load, so that he cannot run away with it, and if he does not pull from the start, to apply the whip; now this is all wrong, for he is fast, and does not know what it means, and therefore by striking he will jump. This hurts his shoulders, and in this way we have our baulking horses, which might all be avoided, if we teach him what we want him to do, and he has time to understand our wish.

HOW TO HITCH KICKING, RUNAWAY, OR VERY WILD HORSES.—Take the right fore foot, turn it up in the same

way that you do to make him lie down; walk him around in this manner until he learns to travel, occasionally letting his foot down to rest. Rub his leg a little, then put it up and continue this until he travels pretty well; you can then hitch him to a light wagon, plow or sulky, and drive him as you please. You should not drive him too far at a time, without letting him rest; and by repeating this operation several times you can drive the worst horse that ever was, and he will become gentle and quiet. There are some who think this operation a dangerous one, but they are entirely mistaken about this, as he cannot hurt you or himself either. You can let him have the lines and whip him too, only guiding him where you wish to go. There are other methods by which some very bad horses are broke. Rease, a celebrated horse jockey says, by putting on iron martingales, he can break any kicking horse. Snider says, take a small cord, and tie around the body, as tight as you can draw it and let the colt wear it; he says that will break him, and the Yankee mode is, to tie a rope from the bit back to the hind foot; that will answer the purpose. But I have never seen anything to equal the one foot operation, for it appears that by conquering the one foot, you conquer the whole horse. It is sometimes very good to ride a very wild horse with his one foot up for a few times, that is a horse that has been spoilt, but a colt that you handle from the beginning, it is not necessary, as he knows nothing good or bad, and if you follow the directions he will learn nothing bad, and you need have no fears.

HOW TO LEARN A HORSE TO FOLLOW YOU.—Take him into a stable without stalls in it, go to him and gentle him over the eyes and around the ears, take him by the bridle and lead him around a few times; stop frequently, and rub

him over the face; repeat this a few times, saying to him, "come along, boy," or something of that kind, after you lead him around for a few times, if he does not keep close to you, touch him over the rump a little, or along the sides; whenever you touch him with the whip, gentle twice as much as you strike him, then let loose the bridle, merely touching the rein in the turns; stop frequently and gentle him; if he should turn from you, give him one or two sharp cuts about the stifle, then go to him and gentle him two or three times as much as you whipped him. In the course of ten or fifteen minutes he will follow you all over the stable, and would rather be with you than any where else, because you always look pleasant, talk kindly, and gentle and rub him whenever he comes to you. Now in this it is singular what an attachment he will have for the operator. We first excite his love by gentling him, and excite his fear by touching him with the whip; as I heard an old man remark, who had learned this theory, that the horse feared with one end and loved with the other; through which we have attained our object, which is of considerable benefit to us, and doubly so to the horse. From fifteen to twenty minutes is long enough for the first lesson, or he may become tired of you, which is not desirable.

HOW TO LEARN YOUR COLT TO STAND WHERE YOU PLACE HIM.—Take him in the stable, and place him where you wish him to stand, then commence gentling him about the head, from this proceed back to the rump, then go to his head again, and proceed in the same manner; by doing this he will let you pass around behind him; if he should move, place him where he was, then gentle again; as he stands your passing around him, enlarge your circle and increase your pace; go to him only occasionally; if he should

move again, give him a cut with the whip and place him where he was, always gentling twice as much as you whip, but do not keep him in one place too long at a time, but lead him to another place; continue as before directed; frequently making him come to you, and occasionally make him follow you, then put him in his place again, and do as before directed. From fifteen to twenty minutes is long enough for a lesson of this kind. Two or three lessons, and your horse will stand where you place him, without holding. This lesson should be given before working, and it is of service to him if in riding, for it is much better for him to stand for you to mount him, or when you go to hitch him, or in fact it is very necessary to have him stand, as it will save you trouble in every part of handling.

HOW TO HITCH A HORSE IN A SULKY.—Lead him to and around it; let him examine it as he wishes, so that he will not scare at it; then lead him in front of the right wheel; have another person to stand on the right side; you gentle him along the left side; then take up your shafts in a very gentle manner, until they are directly over him, then lower them very slow; when they are down to his side, then move them against it; do this very easy at first, then a little harder, until he is used to them against his sides, then fasten him. You are ready now to start. Now, in this, be very careful how you proceed. Take your horse by the head, walking directly before him at first; stop every few rods and gentle him; then one of you take the lines down and work back gradually; when he becomes calm and gentle, get into the sulky; do this slow and easy; let one walk before him for a short time; walk your horse all the time; the first time or two that you hitch him up, he does not become wearied or frightened, and he will then think that he

has got no way to escape, and therefore whenever you hitch him up there is no alternate but to obey your dictates. In hitching horses, I always use a bridle without blinds, in form of a biting bridle. If your horse should be a very wild one, I would advise you to put up one foot.

ON BAULKING.—This is something on which we have so many different theories and opinions given, that we hardly know which is the best; but of all the different plans that we have ever found, we find that the cause of all these troubles is occasioned by mismanagement, or for the want of a proper knowledge of the horse. I will now give you a plan by which you can make any baulking horse true in a very short time. Take your horse in the stable, learn him to follow you; learn him to stand where you place him.—This will cause him to fear, love, and obey you; then take a horse that is true and gentle, place them together; start and stop very often; gentle him when you stop; then hitch to a light wagon in as quiet a manner as you can; go through the same process as you did with the colt, as to make a true horse of him, he must have the same gentle treatment that the colt does, in fact he requires a great deal more, for the colt knows nothing bad, so we have nothing to do but to learn him what we want him to do, but the baulking horse we have the bad to take out of him, and then teach him what we want him to do. We sometimes get hold of teams that are baulked. Go to the horses, make the driver and all but yourself stand off, then loose the lines and gentle them over the face and head; when they have become calm, then take them by the head and turn the tongue to one side, but not to move the wagon; let them stand and gentle them; repeat two or three times, then if they have become calm, as you turn them to the near side,

let them start in a very gentle manner, and in nine cases out of ten you can start a baulked horse in ten minutes, but in no case use a whip only in the stable, and then as little as possible. There are exceptions in all cases, but these methods I have tried, and I have never found a horse that I could not make true, in at least one week's handling, and sometimes in a single day. If you should get hold of a baulky horse try my plan, and you will find no difficulty in handling any and make them true.

HOW TO LEARN YOUR COLT TO STAND HITCHED.—Take and hitch him in the middle of a large stall, place a bar across behind him, so that he cannot make a pull straight back or forward. He will have to pull sideways, and he cannot break anything by pulling in this manner, and by doing this way a few times, he will find that he cannot get loose, and will give up, and you need have no more trouble with him, as he could not break it when he tried, he will consider himself fast if only tied with a very light strap.

EXPERIMENTS WITH THE ROBE, UMBRELLA, DRUM, AND OTHER FRIGHTFUL OBJECTS.—Take your horse in a tight stable, gentle him, then take your robe, wrap it up and take it under your right arm; go to his head, gentle him, then let him smell and feel it with his nose; when he has examined it, then rub it against his neck, the way the hair lays; proceed on back along the one side, then the other; when he is calm, shake your robe easy, to let him hear the rattle, then place it on him very easy, only do not go faster than he will stand it, and in twenty or thirty minutes he will allow you to swing it over him as you please, as he finds that it will not hurt him, and he will find that it is not as dangerous as it appeared. It is a good idea to hang your robe

up in the stable, or in a small lot, and let your horse in with it. After you have put it on him, then he will never scare at it, let him see it where he will: Proceed in the same manner with the umbrella, and also with the drum, only when you first approach him with the latter, do not beat on it until he has examined it, then commence very easy, and do not let him see you strike at first; proceed in the same manner with any thing else you wish to take on him.

GENERAL REMARKS.—First, in gentling, remember that the head and face is the place to excite the love, and is the source of all good or evil, therefore first try and excite the love; then no matter where you touch him first, from thence to the head, and fall from there back the body, going backwards and forwards, then down and up the legs; then take up the feet; when you commence this you should be careful when you raise the foot; if he wants to set it down let him have it, then raise it again; continue this, a few times, and he will let you have it, and do with it as you please. Proceed to the others, and continue until you have taken all up.

To learn a horse to shake hands, tap him against the point of the shoulder, tell him to hand his foot, then take it up, and rub it well; repeat this for a few times, and he will hand it you as freely as any person does their hand, and apparently with as much pleasure.

HOW TO MAKE A BOW.—Take up the left foot; one hand close to the hoof, your left hand close up to the body; draw the foot back gently, and tell him to bow; repeat until he will bow to suit you.

If you wish to learn your horse to lie down and you roll him over, after you have made him lie down several times,

take him by the legs, raise at him a little, let him down, and in a few times you can roll him as you please; the first time that you turn him over be careful that he does not get up, for it sometimes scares him; when he is turned over, take hold of the reins and gentle him.

Always use snaffle bit with bars to the side, to prevent its pulling through his mouth. Never use martingales in breaking a colt. Every pull of the hand should go directly to the mouth.

When you ride take a small stick, and if necessary, touch him lightly against the shoulder. Whip as little as possible.

Always learn your horse "wo," from the beginning; then if in riding or driving he should become frightened, by your saying "wo," he will stop and stand still by your gentling him. This is one of the most essential parts in breaking colts. In putting up a foot, always take the same one.

It is not always necessary to make colts to lie down to break them, but conquers them faster than all you can do. Always learn your colt to stand to be mounted, with a loose rein. In mounting a wild horse, take one rein short, so that if he should become frightened, you can turn his head to one side; this will prevent him from raring, kicking, or running. A good horseman should never get angry or show fear while handling colts. The first colt or two that you handle, I would advise you not to try to proceed so very fast until you get the theory rightly into practice.

CHOLIC.

The cholic is a disease to which the horse is very subject, and as often proves fatal, in consequence of improper treatment, as any disease attendant on that animal. It may be produced by improper feeding, watering, or riding and sometimes by a want of energy in the stomach and bowels, occasioning a spasmodic constriction of the intestines, and a confinement of air. Some horses are naturally disposed to cholic, while others, even with improper treatment, are seldom or never attacked with that dangerous disease.

The symptoms of the cholic commence with great restlessness and uneasiness in the horse's manner of standing; frequently pawing; voids small quantities excrement, and makes many fruitless attempts to stale; kicks his belly with his hind legs; often looks round to his flanks and groans, expressive of the pain he feels; lies down, rolls, gets up again, and sometimes for a moment appears to find relief.—But the pain soon returns with double violence; his ears are generally cold, and he often sweats about the flanks and shoulders; his body swelled, and he frequently shows a disposition to lie down in haste.

REMEDIES.—No. 1.—Take one quart of strong, sage tea; one teaspoonful of gum camphor; one oz. shaving soap; two table spoonsful of spirits turpentine. Mix and drench.

N. 2.—Take from the neck half a gallon of blood; 1 oz. laudanum; of mint tea one quart. Mix milk warm and drench.

No. 3.—Take of mint tea $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints; $\frac{1}{4}$ pint gin or whisky. Mix and drench.

No. 4.—Take of camphor $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.; oil of turpentine $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Mix and drench.

In all cases the horse should be well rubbed under the belly. Clothe him well with blankets, in order to produce a perspiration. If the case be a bad one, an injection of meal, water, molasses, salt and hog's lard; equal quantities. Milk warm.

SCRATCHES.

The scratches is a disease which requires no particular description.

REMEDIES.—No. 1.—Remove the horse to a clean stall, clean out his feet, wash his legs and ankles with strong soap suds; wash the parts which are inflamed twice a day with strong copperas water, until a cure is effected.

No. 2.—Wash his legs and ankles with warm soap suds; take of blue stone 1 oz.; alum 4 oz.'s; add $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon strong red oak bark tea. Wash twice a day.

No. 3.—Wash with soap suds; take 2 oz.'s white lead; 2 of hog's lard. Grease the parts affected every other day.

FOOT EVIL.

This disease makes its appearance just above the hoof, in the edge of the hair. It becomes raw and sore, often producing inflammation to such an extent as to cause the loss of the hoof.

REMEDY.—Take $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. arsenic; 1 quart whisky. Wash the effected parts. In this disease as well as the scratches, a mush compound of bran, 1 gallon; 1 tea spoonful salt petre; 1 table spoonful of powdered brimstone. Also, take half gallon of blood. Great attention should be paid to the cleanliness of the stable.

BOTTS OR GRUBS.

The botts or grubs are small worms that are found in the stomach. Their color is brown or reddish; seldom exceeding three-fourths of an inch in length. At one extremity they have two small hooks, by which they attach themselves, while the belly appears to be covered with very small feet. They are most generally found adhering to the insensible part of the stomach; sometimes, however, they attach themselves to the sensible part, which creates great injury.

SYMPTOMS.—A horse attacked by this disease, frequently lies down, and looks round to his shoulder; groans; whips his tail between his hind legs; frequently turns up his upper lip, and has a very hot fever, which may be discovered by feeling his ears.

REMEDY.—No. 1.—Take molasses, 1 pint; milk, one pint. Drench.

No. 2.—Take of linseed or sturgeon oil, 1 pint. Drench.

No. 3.—After giving sweet drench of milk and molasses, give a quart or two of fish or beef brine.

No. 4.—Take 1 quart strong sage tea; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint molasses; 2 table spoonsful turpentine; 1 oz. shaving soap. Drench.

In case either of the above remedies fail to give relief in fifteen minutes, repeat the dose. A purge after either of the above remedies would be beneficial, composed of $\frac{1}{2}$ pint soft soap, to 1 pint of molasses, and a handful of salt.

DIARRHŒA OR SCOURS.

This disease seldom occurs among horses, and is easily cured. It may be produced by a suppression of perspiration, or by an increased secretion of bile.

REMEDIES.—No. 1.—Take suc. aloes, 6 drachms; castile soap, 4 drachms; and syrup enough to form a ball.

No. 2.—Take $\frac{1}{2}$ pint scorched flour; 3 table spoonful ginger, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint whisky, and drench. A horse should be kept warmly clothed while laboring under this disease.

LOSS OF APPETITE.

Horses lose their appetites from various causes, viz: excessive fatigue, want of variety in food, dirty fodder, mouldy corn, or a filthy manager.

REMEDY.—Take from the neck vein half a gallon of blood. Assafoetida $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; salt 1 table spoonful; sassafras tea 1 quart. Mix and drench. On the second day, take of glauher salts, 1 lb.; warm water; 1 quart. Dissolve and drench.

FOUNDER.

The injury sustained by horses, called founder, is sometimes the effect of the cruelty of his master, and at other times brought on by injudicious treatment; but is most frequently produced by carelessness, or a want of knowledge necessary to the treatment of a horse.

SYMPTOMS.—The symptoms that indicate a founder are so few, and so common, that the most ignorant rarely are mistaken. Great heat about the legs, pasterns, and ears; soreness in the feet, with a stiffness in all the limbs.

REMEDY.—No. 1.—Take one gallon of blood. Give a drench of 1 quart strong sassafras tea; 1 table spoonful salt-petre, and $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. asafoetida. Do not permit him to drink for five or six hours. His feet should be nicely cleaned out, and stuffed with cow manure or clay. His drink should be at least one half sassafras tea, with a portion of salt added.

No. 2.—Take one gallon blood; clean the feet and saturate well with turpentine. Blanket and exercise him till in

a state of perspiration; then rub him dry. Repeat two or three time. A founder may also be cured by standing the horse in running water a few hours, then bleeding in the mouth and rubbing. I learn from Dr. Thornton, that by giving 1 table spoonful of alum once a day for two or three days.

When wind galls first make their appearance, they may be cured by a bathe of strong red oak bark tea, vinegar, and a little alum. Bathe the parts twice a day, and wet a woolen cloth in the baths and tie around as tight as the horse can stand it. Should this fail, a blister of Spanish flies will take them away smooth.

Ringbone, when it first makes its appearance, may be cured by blistering with Spanish flies. I will give another remedy which I have never known to fail: Take 2 oz.'s oil organum, and anoint the affected part four or five times. Be careful to hitch your horse in the sun, and in such a manner that he cannot hurt himself or bite at the sore, as it is very severe.

No. 3.—A strong preparation of corrosive sublimate, added to Spanish flies and veice of turpentine and mixed with lard, will often dissolve the ring bone.

The heaves require no description, as all know what they are.

REMEDY.—Take 2 oz.'s of sweet oil, hold over á small fire until it simmers, then thicken with sulphur and tie it on the horse's bit every other two days.

REMEDIES FOR THE DISTEMPER.—Before the running commences, give twice a day tartar emetic, 2 drachms; nitre, 5 drachms, in a mush. Or, after the running has

commenced, of sweet nitre spirit, 1 oz.; Mindererus spirit 6 oz.'s; water, 4 oz.'s. Give in a mush or in chilled water. The drink should be water with the chill off.

POLE EVIL.

This disease is situated on the head, and is very disagreeable to the horse, as well as to man, and should be attended to immediately.

REMEDY.—Take 2 oz.'s oil of baze, or mercurial ointment, shave the hair off; grease three times every other morning. Bathe it in with a heated brick. On the second morning after using the last time, bleed in the neck, about two or three gallons, and wash with chamber lie and soft soap.—This disease sometimes may be cured on its first appearance, by blistering. The fistula can be cured by the same process, only double the quantity of medicine.

PURGATIVE BALLS, A MILD ONE.—Aloes, 8 drachms, powdered; oil of turpentine, 1 drachm.

A STRONG ONE.—Aloes, powdered, 10 drachms; oil of turpentine, 1 drachm. Pound the aloes up and put in the turpentine. Make in two balls and give.

PREVENTATIVE.—Take 1 oz. of asafoetida, and tie in a linen cloth; nail in the bottom of the manger, renew about every three months, or wear a little on your bridle bit.

Take $\frac{1}{2}$ pound saltpetre; 2 lb. alum; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. salt. Pulverize and mix them well together, and every eighth days give a table spoonful.

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